EUROPE.

British Finance, Industry and Home and Foreign Speculation.

Premier Olliviar's Cabinet Position and the Policy Towards the Plebiscitum.

Patti's Return to the Opera in Paris.

ENGLAND.

int Affaire in Eugland-National Enter prise Still Falling—Home and Foreign Specu-lation—The Industrial Situation and the

LONDON, April 14, 1870.

There is no improvement of any substantial kind in enterprise of England since my last communication, though in the interval most of our railway traffics have been increasing and we have hack a favorable revenue return. There is so much morbid caution about that, though professing their readiwill not do it unless it be as safe as changing a small bank note; and the feeling permeates downward, so that the humblest section of the class are proving the most insolent as well as the most exacting. The effect is that nearly all large undertakings of a foreign character are taken to France or Germany, and that capital is accumulating here simply through the fear of venturing it upon guarantees readily accepted in Paris, Frank-fort and Vienna. A reaction will speedily follow this condition. Meanwhile we have had a tempest in a teapot in the snape of a pante in the mining share market. The whole capital involved in this affair, if represented as paid up, was under £200,000. and if rup; esented by the premium and tions it was under £1,000,000. This was denounced as "inflition," and down the shares tumble I to the extent of about £700,000; so that though many have suffer d. the few now possess a sort of inner consciousness that things have righted themselves. This muddle occurred in the Weish lead mining schemes, and in only about half a dozen of them; but the effect has been to discourage mining undertakings generally, even those from California, so that several intended to be brought out have to wait a little longer. The only undertaking which has met for the last six weeks with speedy and absosuccess for its primary emission has been a Netherlands steamship company, intended to trade with our Eastern ports; and this succeeded because success had been assured beforehand. The wary Dutchmen of Amsterdam and Rotterdam knew our spene rable reserve, so they subscribed the required half million sterling themselves; but they wanted a quo atton of their shares in the lists of our tock Exchange, so they nominally set the enterprise before us in one or two advertisements and immediately afterwards announced that the subscriptions had been filed. Tous they have secured as official quota ion in this market, but not a dollar of the capital is owned here; and the Dutchinen, with true Ba avian thrift, have at one and th same stroke secured their own ends and made us assist in spite of ourselves. And so we have been going on. Meanwhile it appears as it our demestic trade was falling of, for the Clearing returns show substantial declension in these days when home bills are cleared, through the merchandise traffics on the railways do not ted the same the great industries of fron, wood and option, nor the metting works, not the paper making trade and a core of others. The explanation is, however, simple mough. The district of capitalists during the heat

tout years has compelled a vast number of tracers to be a subject to be a subj

Second 34,000,000 seven per cent bands of the lip-ture and it. Louis Bridge Company, at 90 per cent. Three Seconds has mortgage seven per cent and of the Indiamagnes. Bloomagnes and Western alvey of Indiana and Elincon, resuef at 2168 per

Des Moincs Valley Railroad, issued at 95 per

The total capital, nominal, of these undertakings is therefore \$16,000,000, or in round numbers \$23,400,000 sterling. No great amount for a country to be a-ked to lend whose chief bank has \$21,000,000 sterling in gold lying idle, and which cannot employ its floating capital at two and three-quarters per cent. Moreover, it might have been thought, and probably was thought, that as these undertakings are designed more or less to accommodate the reviving trade of the Southera States, the sympathies which filled the subscription lists of the Confederate lean would at least have been stimufated by one or more of these purposes. But it is a fact that with one exception the subscription have proved exceedingly meagre, though they cannot be pronounced to have decidedly silled. The exception is the scheme for the St. Louis bridge. The capital required for this undertaking was more than fully subscribed within a week, and it is as finally held as consols, while subjected to fewer fluctuations from circumstances extraneous to its value. It was introduced by Junius Morgan & Co., Penbody's successors. That of Itself was a strong recommendation. In fact, it secured the success of the subscribers have availed themselves of the gain of the discount of five per cent by paying up in full. Moreover, the nature of the undertaking commended itself to the reason of our principal capitalists, forged though it be by an exaggerated sense of caution. The other four have all been less formate. The East Tennessee has succeeded the best, as being perhaps one of the most needed lines to compete the communication between the Northern and the Southern States.

It may be of a certain sort of Interest to mention that the negotiation of these bonds (which are still on sale) was confided to two well known establishcent.
The total capital, nominal, of these undertakings

as being perhaps one of the most beeled lines incompose as tempt perhaps one of the most beeled lines in the perhaps one of the most beeled lines in the most of t

where some of his connections suppose themselves to be still stronger. It will not, however, do just yet. The bonds are going off very slowly, though the list proposed is about to be closed. No sooner had the prospectus appeared than, notwithstanding his sumed partiality for David, the financial writer, who leads the city through the nose, succred at it, and invited people to reflect how far these American undertakings were to be carried. After this very few more can look for favor unless introduced by certain Hebrew firms; but it is not improbable that as Brazilian gold mines and Argentine undertakings agenerally are in favor with this writer, Californias gold undertakings may for a time be patted on the back preparatory to being openly stabbed in front when they in some way come to interfere with immediate interests.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opened his budget in the House of Commens last night, and the thick and thin supporters of the government land him to the skies as the most fortunate and aspacious of legislative financiers. That he has anticipated him to the skies as the most fortunate and aspacious of legislative financiers. That he has anticipated revenue by requiring payment of revenue tax and the assessed taxes in advance is forgotten in an unreflecting gush of admiration of an unusual surplus. The general result of the budget is that the Chancellor had a surplus to dispose of amounting to the considerable sum of £4,870,000, which is said to be the largest ever known within living memory. The amount is prima facte large, but it must be taken with the two drawbacks, that taxes have been anticipated and, according to some authorities, that the two services have in various ways been starved. By means of this surplus a little tinkering is done with the savings bank stock by turning a portion into securities terminating in 1885, by which the debt in that year—that is to say, in filteen years—will be reduced £3,276,000. Various minor duties are either modified or partially about the said of the sug

FRANCE.

The Cabinet Situation and Ministerial Prospects-Count Daru Likely to Resign-Ple-biscitum Difficulties-M. Thiers' Policy-What Premier Ollivier Seeks to Accomplish. PARIS, April 13, 1870.

ter for Foreign Affairs, will imitate his late col-league M. Buffet and resign his post. This will pro-

bably be the only change that will take place. Peo

ple are surprised at the capricious conduct of these two gentlemen who, when the new constitution was under discussion in the Cabinet Council, fully approved of the Emperor retaining his privilege of an appeal to the people, called here a *plebiscite*. The whole Cabinet were a unit on this somewhat important point, but after the constitution had been dis cussed in Cabinet Council, and Ministers and Emperor were fully agreed on all the articles, and after said constitution had been referred to the Senate, who appointed a committee to draw up a report previous to a discussion and a vote, then Messrs, Buffet and Daru, it seems, were suddenly seized with "fears and scruples," and begged the Emperor to modify the clause affecting his right of appeal to the nation, should any occasion given in their hearty adhesion on this very point he did not see the wisdom, and still less the necessity, of being to these proposals. Whereupon M. Baffet re-tired from the Minstry, as announced; but Count such flagrant inconsistency that he naturally wavered and furnished, until, at the last moment, he has decided to give up his place. Such singular con-These gentlemen saw nothing objectionable in allowing the Emperor, in a country where universal suf-11.000.

From \$2.000.000 eight per cent gold bonds of the State of Almorana, issued at \$4% per cent.

From \$2.000.000 eight per cent to the masses should any emergency call for it, and consequently they approved of it. I specified to the masses should any emergency call for it, and consequently they approved of it. I specified to the masses should any emergency call for it, and consequently they approved of it. I specified to the masses should any emergency call for it, and consequently they approved of it. maker that the Parliamentary party could never be masters of the situation if the sovereign was allowed to appeal from their policy to the people. The head and front of this idle clamor was that archetype of plotters and intriguers, the indomitable Thiers, who has more than once shown his teeth at the Ollivier Ministry. He was enraged at their supporting the doctrines of free trade, which he resisted with all doctrines of free trade, which he resisted with all his might, but in vain, and he has sought on more than one occasion to throw them into disorder. He saw in this democratic measure of the plebiscide a chance to awaken the strong aristocratic prejudices of those well known monarchists. Banfet and Daru, and he played on their susceptibilities so a notify that he induced them to think they had made a grave mistake, and prevailed on them to eat their words and throw up their places. Of course theirs expected thus to break up the Ministry, and he would have rubbed his hands in give had ne cared nothing for the consequences of his action or the damage he might cause to the tranquility and best interests of his country. Not he: all he thought of was the success of his intrigue and the gratification of his spite against the men who had ventured to the wart his favorite dogmas of trade and politics. In Engrand and the United States politicians may be as selush and as unpartiolic; but the people and the press are so well informed on political questions, and understand their own interests so clearly that the politician is obliged to "assume a virtue if he has it not?" and to conduct himself in a more straightforward manner. But in France it is far otherwise. Every journal puffs its own men and measures without regard to the general interest, and public opinion is often led astray from not seeing its way with sufficient precision. In this respect, however, matters are mending here rapidly, for France is fast becoming financial and commercial, and all classes are disposed now to unite against the mad pranks of the politicians, who are always ready to make a sensation, get up an agliation and spring even a revolution on the country, so long as they can use either for their his might, but in vain, and he has sought on

Tislead a whole nation."

I am giving you rather a long sermon on politics, but the situation is interesting, and the English press gives only the parliamentary side of the question. Of course they sustain the parliamentary party here, and frown on the democratic process of appeals to the plebs. That is all very well for them; but it is necessary you should know, in the United States, all the facts, and both sides of the question, and then you can decide for yourselves My own bias is for the parliamentary party, but as a veracious chronicler, I state the case fully, and I hope fairly.

My own bias is for the parliamentary party, but as a veracious chronicler, I state the case fully, and Ihope fairly.

You have all heard of Renan, the author of "The Life of Jesus." He was formerly Professor of the College of France, but his book excited the ire of the French clergy to such a degree that they managed to get him dismissed from his Chair. The very professorship he held—that of Hebrew—has lately become vacant, and he has applied for it again, and there is little doubt he will recover it. The clergy have got over their indignation, and are anxious even to make peace with one of the most brilliant of Oriental schoiars. Besides, the French clergy are not so bigoted and usurping as they were, which some airibute to the fact that the Empress is not as much under their influence as she was, and also that the Gallican Church, having engaged in a quarrel with the Pope on the point of his infallibity, they are more desirous of courting popularity with the laity than formerly. This is Passion week, and the extraordinary crowds that fill the churches are a conclusive proof that religious influence is rapidly recovering all its old ascendancy. The different services and coremonies are advertised in the newspapers. For instance:—

BELIGION.

To-morrow, Thursday, the ceremony of La Cène, or washing the fee of twelve poor persons will take place at the Madeleine at two P. M.; the Tenebras at four, and a sermon, the Stabat, at had-past seven. The papers also state that "the relies of the Passion, placed on a special alta," are being exhibited during the present week, in rich golden challees in the choir of Notre Dame." Again, "the Stabat Mater of Rossin, with he priformed on Goo! Friday at one octook precisely, in the church of France is active and elegate, and that the Materialists, with all their scoffing, are getting the worst of it. It will be a long time, I ween before another "Golpess of Reason" is paraded through the streets of Paris.

The confection is also are up and stirring, as well as the priests, and

gorgeous windows of Bossier and Sirandin are filled with the lovellest eggs you ever saw, are beyond the conception of chickens, and they are lined with the most denicous of bon boms and piled up in the prelicat of paniers.

ART.

The sales of the objects d'art of the Prince Dentidon are still going on, and the wonder is where all the money comes from that is lavisaed daily on these fine old currositres. One must have a profound wneration for the relics of other days, as well as pockets full of money, to give the prices constantly published for articles that the uninitiated would snap their fingers at. The other day a snitled of iron embossed in silver and gold by some arise, whose name I forget (begging his pardon), of the Middle Ages brought the appalling sam of 160,000, (\$22,000). It was purchased by one of the Rothschilos, of Vienna. It was no doubt an exquisite piece of workmanship, but I would rather buy that amount of Unifel States bonds, six per cent, gold, than own haf a dozen such snields. There is no accounting for tastes, tuly.

Talking of antiquities, we have fallen on a discovery in that the, in Paris, which takes pre-elence of all the Demitool relics. Nothing less than a first class Roman amm hitheatre has been dug out attely in the neighborhool of the Pautheon I you know where that is, on the "other side" of the Scine. It is in good preservation, and the recesses where the wild beasts were ke, tare in as good order as ever. It appears that it was known in the time of Philip Augustus, but wes gradually lost to sight, as it got covered over with rubbish, which now cover it to the depth of several feet. It is being disinterred, but it is not known whether it will be ever preserved, as the land it occupies is valuable. What is truly interesting is the recovery of several medials found buried in the earth, and the fragments of a turquoise and lapis lazuli necklace with gold clasps, and more such trare as a first part of the days of the work of the many the part of the days of the farman of crystalize

dombied here—a very unusual thing in P.It.s—but the crowd is as great as ever, and en huslasm even more so. Castom seems not to stile her infinite variety. She is as brilliant as preity, and as sweet as the first season she appeared. Besides her voice and execution, which is certainly more than charming, though not so wonderful as that of some of her gitted predecessors, Pattl has a certain magnetic attraction which carries you captive uncon-ciously and irre-isably. She is one of those sympathetic singers that seduces even more than she over-powers you, and this is perhaps the perennial secret of her continued attraction. Her great Scandinavian rival, Curistina Misson, is winding up her engagement at the French opera preparatory to her usual trip to London, where she will be almost the solitary star at the Drury Lane Opera House, which is going to renew the "battle of the operas," with the Covent Garden House, where Pattl is the prominent attraction. Misson has announced her intention, after leaving London, to go to the United States, which she contemplates doing at her own-risk and for her own account. Up to this time she has made no engagements for the States, though she has embarked more than once in negocitations for that purpose. Her terms are so high that managers are afraid to undertake her, but it would be an act of arrant folly for her to think of making a four in our country, except in the skilful hands of one of our best managers. She is a very brilliant singer, and so was, Risoria great dramatic artist, but without the energetic management of Herr Graut he latter would never have pocketed near \$300,000 in her two trips to America. Misson is little fitted to cope with the exigencies of a trip through the States, though she is said to be an admirable woman of business. I hope she will be able to make a bargain of some sort with some one of our experienced entrepreneurs, who will take the rougher work off her hands, and leave her to warble her wood notes wild, undisturbed by the volgar cares and crosse

18,000 000 more than in the previous year, while the total circulation was 145,000,000, against 127,000,000 in 1863. Nowithstanding this apparent prosperity the result of the fair is described as being by no means brillians. The lineu manufactures were sold without realizing a profit, and the Klachta tea produced a positive loss.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Pechter, having recovered from the indisposition which visited him in Boston, probably from the indiscreet enthusiasm of the Hubbites, appears to hight at the Theatre Français as Claude Melnotte, in the "Lady of Lyons." His engagement lasts four weeks. George Clarke takes a benefit at the Pitth Avenue

George Clarke takes a benefit at the Fifth Avenue theatre on Monday next. An artist of such undoubted ability and persevering study deserves a warm recognition at the hands of the public.
Carlotta Patti takes her final farewell of the New York public to night and Saturday matince in the opers of 'The Magic Fitte,' and to-morrow nicht in Brooklyn. Miss Pauline Conissa sings Marguerite. In Gouned's beautiful opera at the Academy on Friday.
Mrs. Edward J. Loder has a benefit concert at Steinway Hall to night, at which some of the best artists in the city assist.

A grand organ concert will be given at St. George's church on Thursday. Dr. Willicox and Mess's. Williams (organist of the church), Whitely and Jardine will appear, and Madame Manzo chi is the vossilist.

After two years' absence in Italy Signora Maria Gellic appeared a few nights since in a concert at Plainfield, N. J. Her voice has wonderfully improved and she created quite a furor in a cavatina from "lone." She is a valuable addition to our already extensive soprano réperfoire.

Mr. William F. Kotch has organized a concert troupe, consisting of Miss Keilogg, Mills, Lotti, Randold and Werner, for the principal towns in this State.

The clever Rand Sisters are to have a compli-

dolf and Werner, for the principal towns in this State.

The clever Rand Sisters are to have a complimentary benefit shortly at Wood's Museum.

Fred Bergner, the favorite violence list of the Philharmonic Society, has a benefit concert at Associative Halt on Thursday.

Mr. H. A. McGlenen will have a benefit at Selwyn's, Boston, on Saturday night. The performance consists of "Silverstone's Wager," "Nicoolas Nickieloy" and "Spiffre."

The Walface Sisters, with a fine company, open the new opera house. Akron, Ohio, on May 15, under the management of Mesers. Villa and Dobson.

HORSE NOTES.

It seems strange that gentlemen pay such prices and are so exacting in the matter of speed in their purchases of road horses in view of the fact that they really have no roads to drive them on. A road horse must trot in 2:30 at least, or he is no account; 2:31 or 2:32 will not do at all, and we are puzzled to chase of a driving horse where there are no avenues on which to show the difference. There is scarcely a country village that cannot boast of far better kept roads than we New Yorkers have-full of holes and blinding with dust most of the time, render ing it dangerous for any one who does not wear goggles and a respirator to go upon them. Four minute animals and a quiet turn around the Park would seem to be preferable to a seat behind a "thirty clipper" and a drive to Macomo's Dam. It really looks as though trotters in New York will be at a discount before long unless road men make a determined push for what roads we have to be kept in better \$5,000 to \$40,000 apiece for them, and one of these days, unless you use them only for sporting purposes, you can look at them in their nice box stalls with their dress blankets or take them out for a walk on the stable floor, and that is all the good they will do you; for the glory of Harlem lane is about gone, and the rattle of the iron-ciad hoofs of the American trotter will be heard in that locality no more. It is really surprising to witness the indifference shown by those who have charge of our roads in the vicinity of New York. Hariem lane at its intersection with Seventh avenue is a dangerous spot, and numerous smash-ups have occurred and many narrow escapes been made recently. Cannot something be done to make it a little easier to climb over?

Great preparations are making by the managers of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds to have their track in order for their spring meeting, the purses for which close on the 12th of May. Some very important improvements will be made for the accommodation of the public. There are already a number of horses in the vicinity of the track in training for conling events. Among the trouters to be seen daily at work are Dan Piler's string, consisting of the famous old mare Lady Thorn, the sorrel staffion Horset Dutchman formerly stonewall Jackson), bay mare Mary S., brown gelling Charles Napier, a bay cost by Edward Everett, a very promising sorrel gelding, owned by George Perrin; bay gelding Newion, a sorrel mare by Major Anderson, and the black staffion Draco Prince. Samnel Jackson also has fifteen on the grounds, which he is putting in shape for speed. Hiram Howe has a string of nine. These are the brown mare Lady Wells, gray made Neille, black mare Tempest, a bay staffion, owned on Staten Island, a brown Vermont Hambletonian mare, bay mare Dolly, and two very fine four year old fillies by George Hall's Messenger. These fillies belong to W. M. Parks. One is a chestnut and is called Rosena, the other a gray named Alena.

The trotting gelding George Palmer reached this city on Sunday morning in charge of Charley Champlin, and has taken up his quarters at the Fleetwood Park, where he will be worked for his several engagements. George Palmer never looked better than he does at the present moment. Lady Thorn, American Girl, and Goldsmith Maid will have a formidable rival in George Palmer the coming season. in order for their spring meeting, the purses for

THE CHICKASAW JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMPHIS, April 26, 1870. The first day's races over the Chickasaw Jockey Club Course were inaugurated with a good attendance and a splendid track. The first race was for the Post Stake, for all ages, two mile heats; subscription \$50, the club adding \$600. The following

scription \$50, the club adding \$600. The following is a summary:—
Atchison & Paul's b. g. Morgan Scout, 3 years old, by John Morgan, dam Lizzie Morgan. 1 1 G. Cadwallader's b. c. Alie Hunt, 3 years old, by Vandal, dam Nora. 2 2 W. H. Chappeli's b. h. King Tom, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Tokay. 3 3 James Nelligan's b. g. Deringer, 3 years old, by Rogers, dam Engineer. dis.

Time, 3:43½—3:44.

Deringer was the favorite in the pools last night and Allie Hunt to-day. The selling on this race was very spirited.

The second race was a sweepstakes for three year olds, mile dash, subscription \$25, the club to add \$250. The race was won by Regent, beating Defender, Cheatham's g. f. by Brown Dick and Richard's c. f. by War Dance, in the order named.

THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE.

Frank Ferry and Albert S. Buckley, boys, were araigned before Alderman Cunningham, at the Yorkville Police Court, vesterday, where a complaint was surer of the Eric Railway Company, charging them with the robbery of \$270. At first they confessed their guilt, but when arraigned in court they said they hal nothing to say to the charge, and we committed for trial. The prisoners were in the employ of the company.

KILLED ON THE ERIE BAILWAY.

The body of a switchman, named John Hanrahan, was found lying on the track near the Hackensack bridge yesterday morning. It was mutilated in a sho king manner, the head being severed from the trunk. Deceaseh resided at St. Paul's avenue, Hudson City.

JERSEY CITY POLICE CAPTAINS.

The following officers of the Jersey City police force were appointed captains by the Commissioners on Monday night: Patrick Jordan, First precinct or central office: James Mann, Second precinct; Charles P. Robinson, Third precinct, and officer Pierce, of Bergen, Fourth precinct.

HERALD QUADRUPLE SHEET.

[Fom the Philadelphia Ledger, April 26.] The New York Herald of Sunday appeared as a quadruple sheet, giving its readers sixteen broad pages of reading matter and compact advertise-ments. Among the first of our contemporaries in every branch of newspaper enterprise, the Heralds reaps its reward in a prosperity that never deserts it.

Miss Barkaloo—Attorney at Law.—Miss Lemma Barkaloo has auspiciously begun her legal career. Her first case transpired a few days ago, and was so ably and advoity conducted that a settlement was successfully effected without trial. This was the case:—The plaintiff, a lady, claimed damages for a dead dog, whose earthly career was alleged to have been irregularly terminated by one of the city street cars. Sixty dollars was the amount of damages demanded. The directors of the railway company demurred to this buil and retained Miss Barkaloo as their counsel in the suit. There was overwhelming evidence of the fact that the dog was dead and could never bark again, as well as that its barkingless condition was caused by carelessness on the part of defendants' agents. Miss Barkaloo, therefore, with a sagacity and modesty which do her infinite credit, obtained a settlement of the case on favorable terms, notwithstanding that she thereby sacrificed a brilliant opportunity for making her madden plea.—St. Louis Times, April 19,

THE NEGRO VOTE.

Manifesta from the National Capital.

PROCLAMATION OF GEORGE T. DOWNING.

A Southern Writer Reviewed and the Political Duties of the Negro Explained.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1870. The new relation the colored man sustains to the body politic creates for him a political consideration hitherto unknown. The HERALD has said harsh things about him, but I have ever been charitably disposed in relation thereto; for I have been asked in its office if it did not say as harsh things of others as it did of the colored man. But, though it may say hard things of him, still it gave the fullest and most accurate account of all his resolutions, do:u-ments, sentiments, claims and appeals, and gave them a circulation where he would have his appeal go, where they would not reach but for the HERALD.

It was a fact, which I was forced to acknowledge,
one that was understood in the HERALD office—a
fact that was worth something.

The political consideration now due to the colored
man gives rise to many anxious queries; among

them is whether the republican party will have and retain his vote. It may be well for me to copy two resolutions from a series, passed unanimously, at the large national convention of the colored people which assembled a year ago in this city. They say "that the original abolitionists—those who were not ashamed or afraid to declare uncompromisingly, when it endangered their lives to do so, for the immediate abolition of slavery, and that colored men should enjoy all the political, educational and religious rights that any other citizens might claim-have a large and an abiding share of our gratitude for their heroic, self-sacrificing advocacy and defence of the right, out of which has grown the present advanced public sentiment," The convention further resolved, "That whatever shortcomings may be laid to the republican party, it is the party through which the rights legally secured to the co-lored Americans were secured; that it has our gratitude and shall receive our support; that no other party need hope to alienate us therefrom, unless by outstripping it in consistency and in an honest advo cacy of genuine democratic principles." You will observe that the convention were mindful of the he-

observe that the convention were mindful of the heroism and self-sacrificing advocacy and defence of the right—true to such friends as Charles Summer and Wendeil Phillips. You will note that there are conditions annexed to the colored man's adhesion to the republican party.

The late amendments to the constitution, adopted because the rights of black men have been outraged, have each a section empowering Congress to enforce them by appropriate legislation. The colored man knows that it is essential to have retained in power the party that proposed these amendments, to the end of having such appropriate legislation enacted as shall enforce the provisions in question, as well as for the general interest of the country; he knows that it will be necessary to have a judiciary and executive to interpret and enforce the same until all parties shall readily acquiesce therein. This points to the colored man's adhesion to the present dominant party, and gives no hope to any movement either in the interest of Mr. Chase or any other probable party.

There was a time when the name of Salmon P. Chase had a commanding power among colored men, including the freedmen of the South, but it has lost its charm. He must, if he would, do something to regain their confidence? What can he do? What is he likely to do! Does he hope to regain their confidence? What can he do? What is he likely to do! Does he hope to regain their confidence? What can he do? the rights, and who at present do not let pass an opportunity to outrage and murder any manly colored man? The proper time to grant amnesty is to be judged by the action of the parties to be immediately benefited. God grant that it may be soon, for the sake of all parties, for the sake of our common country.

Can the democratic party hope for our votes unite any circumstances? Castainly not so long as it has a

be immediately benefited. God grant that it may be soon, for the sake of all parties, for the sake of our common country.

Can the democratic party hope for our votes under any circumstances? Certainly not, so long as it losts no opportunity to unnecessarily, in obedience to a seemingly inveterate hate, or has every move looking toward respect for us. Some colored men may be affected by local influences, some remembering comparative kind acts, some through misrepresentations, fraud, fear, starvation: some through bribery—"Human nature dwells in white and black the same"—but the mass of the colored people will be found voting with the republican party. I ask it to be consistent and liberal. The number will be more or less large as the mass shall be more or less informed. The leading men in each community must be conferred with by those known to them, who can get near to them, who shall be well informed, going among them quietly, dispensing information and urging them to beware of the wiles of the enemy and to be true to the party that has done so much for them: to disregard the overtures of parties who, while they speak laudatory of the colored man, at the same time to the discerning disrespect and outrage them. I do not know a more fitting litustral tool of the same than the article in Lippincot's Magazine for April, entitled "The otherwise of parties who, while they speak laudatory of the colored man, at the same time to the disceraing disrespect and outrage them. I do not know a more fitting illustration of the same than the article in Lippincott's Maqazine for April, entitled "The Negro in the South," by Eliwari A. Pollard. The animus of the entire article is open to a most severe criticism, which, however, I do not purpose to give. The author confesses that he was educated to regard "the negro as specifically inferior to the white man—a lower order of human bedag." He illustrates the truthfulness of his declaration in detailing a circumstance. He was travelling on a railroad in the South, on which "smoking being excluded from all the cars but that known as the negro artive he left the car in which he was seated with his white fellow passengers and entered this particular one to add to the volumes of smoke and missance which its insulted passengers, ma'e and female, were forced to endure. He had no word of reproach for the outrage. With no feelings or sensibility he stretched himself out, occupying four seats. Colored passengers, male and female, forced by a hellish proscription into this car in which alone smoking was allowed, were forced to stand, with seats thus occupied by gentlemen who would have the colored men of the South regard them as their "champions" and "triends." No ready promptings of honor and respect induced the chivalric gentleman to immediately yield his obtruding occupancy of more than his right to exhibit (to him) the proper submissiveness of "the negro in the South"—to unjustly represent that he does not desire what we regard his rights as a citizen. He stigmatizes it as "insolence" for a negro to attempt to intrude into a theatre, hotel or raikroad car, where the distinctions of society have excluded him. He attempts to deceive by caling this "social equality." No intelligent colored man, like Intelligent white men, demands any legislation which shall make social intercourse imperative. Social intercourse is and but, nevertheless, in all those places, instituted for public convenience, this right to assist being obtained by incense, I claim by virtue of my civil rights to be respected therein without regard to my color. The same party, using the argument of the old slave driver, says in the same article that the negroes of the South want, most of all, champions among the just and thoughtful white people of the South; that if they are wise they will seize every opportunity to vote into office every native white man of the South willing to concede their rights. He says the world is giving the negro a great notice. It is well disposed toward every effort he puts forth to make true progress and to take off the reproach of his race. Be says, let this large and beneficial regard encourage him to continue for a time a pupilage, to work steadily on, and not to ruin his future and destroy the whole experiment of his race in this country by an eager, childish, desire to appropriate suddenly a civilization and influence beyond his time and present capacity. He says there are decent and honorable white men in the South who are willing to give the negro list proper rights. He asks the negro to give up his causes of resentment against the native whites of the South, and to abandon as well his false friendship with the North and his hopes in the seifish and feeting policy of an alien party. To all of which I would in brief reply, Why confine the championship to white persons? Why not, if the objection does not he in his color, select a Band, whose ability he so highly extols in his article, to vote him into office? Does not the old spirit stick out here, "the negro is very well in his place?" Why draw this alse distinction between native white men of the South and others? Does it not partake of the "mad shill theory hitherto so common among the Pollards of the South? I know that there are honorable native Southern men, in whom I have more confidence than I can have in any one who can write as above. What reproach is on the negro, sav

whites of the South, but asks him to give them upto abandon his friends in the North. The animating
spirit of this entire article is so transparent that had
the republican party no higher recommendation for
the support of the negro than is furnished in this article it could not hope for his support. I have already
extended this article far beyond my intent, and cleac.
GEO. T. DOWNING.

INDIGNANT DARKIES.

The Fifteenth Amendments Go Their Whiskey Straight and Like It-A Head Waiter Sees No. "Horn" in It and Gets an Extra Kink in His "Har"-A Beautiful Procession Out of Doors and the Result.

People who get their midday meal at the Claremont Hotel restaurant, in Fulton street, came very near being dished out of it yesterday afternoon. It is sufitably cooked and the china laid out in proper style on the table—if the kitchen be not in the dining room or the dining room in the kitchen—somebody must necessarily help somebody else. But the kitchen of the restaurant in question is not in the dining room, nor is the dining room in the kitchen, and so the patrons of the place naturally require some assistance in getting their "vittle" served out. This assistance at the Claremont up to yesterday had always been up to time. It three times a day put in an appearance, with a dark complexion and considerable kink in its hair just an inch or so above its white jacket collar. In fact, it was lively and dutiful up to the grand and glorious and never to be forgotten day, when a gentleman at Washington issued a notification to everybody whom it might concern, that every colored specimen of humanity was as good as his father, and every colored father as good as anybody else's father or son. The assistance at the restaurant from that time forward took upon itself all the importance of citizens who be lieve I that nobody had a right to make free with it, as might be done with white specimens of the descendants of Adam. So the a-pect of affairs changed in the restaurant, and the kink in the hair of the sistance every moening curled tighter and greasier than ever. Such is life.

It so happened, as it often happens elsewhere, that the darkies at the restaurant had a foreman who is called a head waiter. The fifteenth amendment had stuck fast in his "har," and his dander naturally enough was easily raised by any white attempt to smooth down the kink. To be sure he was a little on color, but wasn't that as good as the other thing in all matters material and otherwise? He thought so, and likewise his "gemmen" friends under him, as

will be seen.
WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE? There's a bar in the res aurant and when a cusomer wants a drink of spirits the walter gets it from the barkeeper and puts the amount to that charged for his dinner on the check or ticket. Now for some time past the proprietor imagined that drinks were being ordered rather more muchly than usual, and he didn't know what to make of it. Were his patrons all getting to be topers of the strongest spirit? He feit sorry for them on one side of his face, but he felt glad on the strongest to he the other side—that is, on the side nearest to his money drawer. But, strange to relate, although the liquor went out the receipts did not seem to come in in proportion, and he didn't know but that his spirits after all were of the Banquo kigit that didn't make any returns. The subject was worth looking into, however, and he did take a look. The result was an astonisher.

any returns. The subject was worth looking into, however, and he did take a look. The result was an astonisher.

IS THERE BOURBON AMONG US?

One of the walters one day came up to the bar and ordered some Bourbon.

"Best ya got," exclaimed Sambo; "gemmen's pertikler bout it."

The liquor was poured out, and Sambo, with his teeth shining like ivory in a jet setting, as he caught the eye of a friend and brudder at the further end of the dining room, made his way toward the kitchen and them—. Could it be believed? At least the proprietor thought it couldn't, yet he saw it with his own eyes; for Sambo, laboring under some baluicination or other, deliberately put the tumbler to his mouth, swallowed its contents and then laid the glass on the table. And all this with his back to where he knew the proprietor was! Soon afterwards another fitteenth amendment gave an order for three whiskeys—"straight as you make 'em, boss'—and they were gobbled up by these darks at the further end of the room. The proprietor noticed at the end of a few days that this kind of thing was a daily occurrence. He thought it ought to be stopped. So he called the head waiter.

A HEAD WAITER'S VIEW OF THINGS.

"Well, sah," exclaimed he, as he came up to the bar, "d'ye call me, sah!"

"I want you to keep an eye on your men. Do you see that fellow taking his whiskey in that corner?"

"Yes, sah."

"Well, you oughn't to let that kind of thing go on."

"Oh, I knowed it all awhile; but whar's de harm?"

The result of the conversation was that Mr. Head Waiter got orders to attend to his business better. This riled him badily and he didn't do it; for when times were lively among the dishes and the dark is had to fly about in double quick style he got lino the habit of taking a seat and keeping it, regartless of the fact that his Services in moments of mean yimportance might have been made valuable. In fact, the proprietor says he did pretty much be.

with an emphasis on the "is." In the arisotratic wink. The proprietor thought he could smooth it out.

THE FEATHER THAT BROKE THE CAMEL'S BACK. He did so effectually by teiling him that if he didn't pay attention to his business hed have to "git." Now there was a time when a darkey might have stood such a proposition; but the viliainy of at present, so soon after that fitteenth amendment business, is positively insulting to dark complexions. The head waiter was of this opinion.

"Why, sah," replied Mr. H. W.. "ya kin git 'nother pusson in my place soon's ya kin. l'aught I car." Then feeling that he had made a bold challenge and shown what independence the fif each amendment could infose into the African bosom, he warmed up. He didn't get wildly red in the face, but he showed his iceth and his eyes snapped fife.

"Yaas, san, ya kin sit 'nother pusson. Ya don't use me like a man, sah, and I teil you I is a man," with an emphasis on the "is."

"I never said you were not a man," shouted the proprietor.

"Well ye think I ain't, all de same. S'pose I'se

with an emphasis on the "is."

"I never said you were not a man," shouted the proprietor.

"Well ye think I ain't, all de same. S'pose I'se gwine to git talked to 's'if I duano nothing? No, sah, you kin git 'nother pusson."

This inveresting interview, which took p'ace on Monday afternoon, ended the fond relationship which had, up to that most impressive occasion, existed between the restaurant and the head wai er. The latter's cost talls were seen going round Futton street into Broadway shortly afterward with the owner a few feet ahead of them.

The proprietor thought that his troubles were over. But he reckoned without his host. The done-for head waiter had won the heart's of the other men. They doubless remembered the clandestine whisters, and how Mr. H. W. hadn't checked them when they poured the boarbon down on the sly. They all came to the festlatiant as usual yesterday morning, looking as proud as ever, and donned their white jackets with their usual grace. In fact, a patron at breakfast was given an extra fishball on his plate by one of the darkies, so kindly did the latter seem to feet about something. They cleared up the tables nicely, and loafed about in the room as of old, waiting for dinner. It should not be forgotten that they took an extraordinarily big breakfast when their turn came. Tals was to fortify them for the event of the day.

THE STORM AND THE RESCUE.

room as of old, waiting for dinner. It should not be forgotten that they took an extraordinarily big breakfast when their turn came. Tais was to fortily them for the event of the day.

THE STORM AND THE RESCUE.

About twenty minutes to twelve o'clock the darkies put their heads together in a corner of the ro m and then separated, went to where their duds were nanging, slipped out of their white sacks and then, two by two, walked out of the restaurant without as much as saving "by your leave" to the assounded proprietor, who in his mind's eye pictured to himself a grand rush of customers and nobody to give them a bit to eat. But his head waiter didn't wait long to cogitate over the matter. Putting his new silk hat on his head he made tracks for the quarter in West Broadway where waiters, without that wherewith to wait upon, are always to be found lying around losse. He gobied up a baker's dozen, staffed them into the first car that came along, and arrived at the restaurant just as the first dinner customers were asking for their "roust beef, rare, with plenty of gravy." It is said that the head waiter is to be allowed becafer the inestimable privilege of wearing on the sieve of his white jacket, sixteen and three-quarter inches from nis left eyelrow, the embroide ed representation of a piece of "roast beef, rare."

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Glorification by Colored Men in Sixth Avenue

Last Evening.

The colored men of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards held a glorification meeting lost evening, at No. 92 Sixth avenue, over the passage of the fifteenth am ndment. Colonel Frederick Conkling, of the Eighty-fourth regiment, presided. Conkling, of the Eighty-fourth regiment, presided. There was a large number of spectators present, the majority being colored men. Speeches were made by Colonel Conking, Mr. Brean and several colored gentlemen, the latter of whom made the house come down very of en and very loudly by their original sivile of coquence. Unlike the white orators, they each of them lought the war over acaila, from the lattle of Bull Run down to the time "when a man with a ct ar in his month" made the "cohors of Jerf Davis kninckle down to Uncle Sam." The me ting was a very enthusiastic one from beginning to end.